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## REFERENCES

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1. After the large-scale deportations in spring 1949, all farmers around Matkule (N 56-59, E 22-36) were invited to join the Amula kolkhoz; none refused. The center was at Rotuieki farm (N-56-57, E 22-36), the owner of which had been deported. All farms along the Amula River were in the kolkhoz, including Skinages, Velki, Rutki, Saldinieki, Veci, and others. In 1950 some small kolkhozy were incorporated in Amula Kolkhoz. A rural community called Amula was set up, with the chairman at Vampoli Farm. Half of Aizupe (N56-55, E 22-36) was included in Amula. A [redacted] Latvian was chairman of the kolkhoz:

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Official  
papers were in Latvian and Russian, such as a permit for a kolkhoznik to sell grain at the market. There was no typewriter on the kolkhoz and only one in the community office. The kolkhoz secretary was named Melkis (fnu), and he was also bookkeeper and accountant and knew Russian. A young Latvian girl worked in the office as a clerk. Only the night watchman, a Russian boy from Aizupe, worked at night. There were a library and Red Corner in the building with the office, and meetings and movies took place in the building.

2. One of the brigadiers was named Daibis (fnu), and he apparently was in the stock-breeding brigade. There were three other brigadiers. The brigadier usually issued the daily orders the night before and was responsible for seeing that everyone was credited with the proper number of workdays. A running account was posted in the kolkhoz office for everyone to see. Besides the brigadier, another administrative office was that of Kletniak, who was in charge of the grain bin and hayloft and issued feed for the animals. Milking and cattle breeding were supervised by a "zoological technician" who checked the amount of milk given by each cow and the percentage of butter fat recorded at the dairy. The kolkhoz had two forges for repair of machinery and shoeing horses, one near Saldieniki farm and a new one at Upji (N 56-58, E 22-46). All motorized machinery was at the Zimite (N 56-56, E 22-48) MTS.

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near the millpond. The first payment made to the kolkhozniki was in autumn 1949. The fiscal year was from January 1 to December 31, but it was possible to have one's account settled at any time. Kolkhozniki could transfer from one kolkhoz to another, but could not go to town to work.

3. The kolkhoz owned mowers and a threshing machine with a steam engine, although horses were used to move the thresher from one place to another. The kolkhoz finally had to rent a larger thresher from another kolkhoz. Horses did all other transportation and agricultural work; the horses were overworked, so source often was not supplied a horse to take him to school at Matkule. Two small horses were used to take the milk - five cans of 25 liters each - to the dairy, and horses were also used to take cream from the Mezamuiza dairy to the Matkule creamery. Trucks were used only in autumn 1950, when the MTS sent trucks to take the sugar beets to the railroad station. The steep hills around Rotnieki prevented extensive use of machinery.   23 horses on the kolkhoz, but four horses reportedly were given to the army in 1950   Each horse had a passport in the kolkhoz office. The horses were fed 150 kg of clover a week and some oats. The horses usually got their feed, even if the cows had to go hungry.

4. In Rotnieki there were fifteen cows in one barn, twelve cows in another, and one bull. There were twenty cows at Vampoli. The kolkhoz also had other cows. The cows were of various breeds. Fodder was scarce in the winter, and straw and an artificial cake were used to supplement the hay and clover. The cakes had to be softened in water before feeding; the two types were sojas rausi and koka rausi. Women cared for the cows. They were advised to wash the udders before milking. The zoological technician tested the milk for butter fat content at the dairy. He used some acid for the test, revolving the test bottles rapidly. The cows gave about six to eight liters of milk daily. Milk was kept overnight in cans in cool water and taken to the dairy early in the morning. Originally there was an automatic installation to provide water for the cows but it was removed to make more space in which to keep cows, and water was carried in from a pump. The horse stalls still had a water pipe and trough. The 200 pigs lived in a new barn built after 1949. The wife of the former owner of Veci farm was in charge of the pigs.

5. Rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and sugar beets were grown, and kok sagyz was raised somewhere in the vicinity. Crops generally were good in the fertile soil, and the kolkhoz chairman was a skilled agronomist, as was the brigadier, Daibis. The kolkhozniki were paid in produce and money, though one kolkhoznik received 900 rubles' cash for 150 workdays credited from 1 January to May 1951. The best job was to spread manure - four days' work could be done in one day. The best work for women was milking and assisting the birth of calves. Anyone who became ill would receive no support or credit for workdays. The kolkhoz did not exert pressure on people to make them work every day. In 1949 and 1950 the payment per workday was 70 kopeks cash, 3.5 kg of grain, 2 kg of potatoes, and 6 kg of sugar for the whole year. Kolkhozniki were free to sell their produce on the market, which was held on Wednesday in Sabile (N 57-02, E 22-33), but they had to have an official permit from the kolkhoz. There was no difficulty in getting the certificate. There was extra payment for work in the forests; for transporting logs with the kolkhoz horses, the payment was 6 rubles for 4 cubic meters. The logs were taken to Sabile and unloaded at the river, in the southeast part of Sabile.

#### Electricity

6. Near Amula Kolkhoz was a mill run by water power, located on the Imula River at Arni. After 1949 it was taken over by the State and run by the original owner. Grain was ground there at a cost of five kg for grinding 100 kg; kolkhozniki paid less than that. The mill also produced electricity for the nearby area, including Puceskrogs and Arni; the current went off at

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2200 hours, so that special arrangements had to be made for any public function continuing after that hour. The storage batteries were taken to the dairy at Matkule for recharging. The current from the mill was used by the wool-combing enterprise and joiners' shop at Arni, which were in the same building, the latter on the ground floor, the former on the second floor. The electric current of Matkule probably came from Sabile, and people took their radio batteries to the Matkule dairy for recharging. There was a cream separator at Mezmuizas (N 56-56, E 22-41), which was not electrified.

#### Puceskrogs

7. There was a cooperative store in Puceskrogs which was taken from a man deported in 1949. There was also a sort of restaurant where people waiting for the Kuldiga-Tukums bus could get refreshments. A big hall in Puceskrogs was used for dancing. Rye bread cost 5.70 rubles a kilo in the store, but most kolkhozniki baked their own bread, just as they made their own cloth. In 1949 this homespun cost [ ] 120 rubles a meter. The nearest market was at Sabile; it was not fenced in, but persons selling things there had to pay a standing fee. [ ] Salesmen in the shop and restaurant at Puceskrogs were Latvians.

#### Religion

8. Parishes had to pay high taxes. The Communist Party members did not attend church services. Many kolkhozniki were members of the Lutheran parish in Sabile despite the hostile attitude of the authorities toward religion. All churchgoers from Amula went to church in Sabile, and they contributed money to pay the parish taxes. There was a baptism in summer 1950 and a celebration afterward at which the kolkhoz secretary, the dairy manager, and the dairy bookkeeper were present. A photographer was present to record the occasion in pictures.

#### Holidays

9. Church holidays were not official holidays, but the Amula kolkhozniki just informed the brigadier the day before that they would not be at work the next day. St. John's Day was celebrated on a large scale in 1950 by all kolkhozniki around Rotnieki. Everyone contributed some barley for beer, even the kolkhoz. The kolkhozniki always drank a lot, but especially on St. John's Day. Fires were not lighted, as was done in former years. There were drinking parties in the autumn in connection with threshing. The kolkhoz occasionally arranged dances in Puceskrogs in conjunction with the community administration; local musicians played. Official holidays such as 1 May and 7 November were celebrated only by drinking; there were no meetings and speeches on these days. On 1 May, tables were laid in the courtyard at Rotnieki and all the kolkhozniki sat around eating and drinking.
10. In summer 1950 there was a song festival for the surrounding area in a park in Sabile, presumably Pilsetas parks. The singers were in Latvian national costume and sang Latvian, except for the Soviet anthem. The choir even sang the song Lai Ligo Lepna Dziesma, which is known as a glorification of Ulmanis. The former Latvian anthem was sung by people who were drunk, and Soviet songs often were sung with words unfavorable to the Soviets. Once there was a play in Puceskrogs showing the achievements of kolkhozy, performed by amateurs from the area. On the same occasion, national costumes were worn in national dances which had been taught from a book by one of the teachers. Movies were shown at the kolkhoz center, Rotnieki, by a traveling company from Kandava (N 57-02, E 22-47). Admittance cost 5 rubles. The apparatus consisted of a motor set up in the yard with a power line running inside. Windows were covered with blankets. Only Soviet pictures were shown, one being The Meeting at the Elbe. The Red Corner also contained a library which was managed by the secretary, who kept a record of persons who read the books.

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Medical Care

11. In summer 1950 a kolkhoznik had trouble with his stomach and went to the nearest doctor, at the hospital in Aizupe. The hospital was located in a renovated schoolhouse. No doctor's order was required for admission; it was necessary only to state one's complaint. The man spent a week in a room containing four other persons and was treated by application of a leech. He was advised to go to Tukums when released and see an X-ray specialist. He paid nothing for treatment and had no income while in the hospital. The doctor at Aizupe was a Latvian, and the other personnel were Latvians also. The patient had to pay his way to Tukums, where he was X-rayed. [redacted] the hospital [redacted] was a large, new building. The kolkhozniki from Amula visited a dentist at Kandava. There was also a veterinary in Aizupe; if an animal died, even a chicken, the veterinary had to certify that a kolkhoznik was not responsible.

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Military Service

12. In spring 1951, all men 19 and 20 years old were drafted into the Soviet Army. There was a law that all draftees had to be able to read and write, and the illiterates had to be sent to school before being drafted. There were no illiterates around Matkule. The draft began before 1951, and the period of service was said to be three years. In summer 1950 many kolkhozy had to send their horses to Kandava for them to be examined for army service. The horses chosen by the army had to be delivered to army men in Kandava in autumn 1950. [redacted]

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Resistance

13. [redacted] there were many partisans in Latvia. The shop at Puceškrogs was looted by partisans several times after the original owner was deported in 1949. In autumn 1950, eight partisans stole two horses near Amula but were caught after one partisan was killed. Both horses were shot, too. There were no more raids on the shop after that, so everyone assumed that this band had been robbing the store. [redacted] The partisans were said to be young men from another part of Latvia. Many of the kolkhozniki criticized the regime when drunk, as they realized that life as independent farmers had been better. There was no militia or istritibel in the immediate vicinity. There was a militia office near the church in Kandava; as one entered the town from Sabile and passed the marketplace and church, the militia office was on the left. Militiamen were Latvians and Russians.

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Education

14. The Matkule elementary school was about seven km from Rotnieki on the left side of the road to Sabile. [redacted] the school had eight grades and several teachers. There were evening courses in Latvian and Russian for young men who were to be drafted. There was a Pioneer group at the school, but not all children belonged to it. Some children wanted to join the Pioneers and their parents would not permit it.

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Transportation

15. The Kuldiga-Tukums bus line went through Matkule. The Matkule stop was at the crossroads near Puceškrogs. The bus left Aizupe early in the morning, arrived at Tukums about noon, and left Tukums about 1300 hours. The bus was a large, modern one, gray-green in color. The bus had a plate on the front with the sign "Kuldiga-Tukuma" in Latvian. The fare from Puceškrogs to Tukums was 12 rubles one way. Besides the driver there was a conductor, who sold tickets; both were Latvians and wore gray uniforms. The stop at Puceškrogs was not marked. There was no bus line [redacted]

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between Sabile and Kandava. The nearest railroad station for Sabile was at Stendesienis (N 57-09, E 22-32). There was also a station at Kandava. Lumber floated down the Abava River [redacted]

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16. Roads [redacted] were in good condition; all were gravel, and were kept in repair by the kolkhozniki. Repairs were supervised by a "road master" who had at his disposal several machines, for leveling the roads, spreading the gravel, etc., The roads were smooth and dusty. There was a wide road from Amula Kolkhoz to Sabile which crossed the Imula River near Arni. There was a mill there with a dam, but no bridge. The same road went in the opposite direction to Zemite and Tukums. There was no bridge over the Amula River, but the water was so shallow that everyone drove through it. Besides the Kuldiga-Tukums bus [redacted] only the MTS tractors on the roads in the vicinity. Since bicycles cost 900 rubles, even they were seen only rarely. In going from Amula to Kandava, everyone used the road between the Amula and Imula rivers and crossed the Abava River near Plostakrogs, where there was a wooden bridge.
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- [redacted] no war damage in the area of Kandava-Sabile-Aizupe, and the new MTS was built on the site of the ruins in Tukums. Road signs were in both Latvian and Russian. The sign pointing the way to Amula was in Latvian, with the Russian underneath in small letters. Kilometer stones were replaced with larger stones which had only a red star on them.

#### Communications

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17. One of the offices of Amula Kolkhoz at Rotnieki had a telephone. People usually spoke Latvian on it. The community administration office at Vampoli also had a phone. [redacted] the switchboard was in Matkule [redacted] no other telephones in the area.

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